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# Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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**Bovril develops big reserves of strength**  
IT MUST BE BOVRIL  
BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

No. 17,912.

號二十零百九千七萬一第

日十三月八年卯乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1915.

五拜禮

號八月十午四國民華中

PRICE, 43 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

**TO ARRIVE.**  
Oct. 8th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. Yngawow.  
Oct. 9th.—The English mail, per s.s. NOVARA.  
Oct. 9th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. CHENAN.  
**TO DEPART.**  
Oct. 8th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. VILLE DE LA CORSE.  
Oct. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LYON.  
Oct. 12th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHUNYO MARU.  
Oct. 12th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHUNYO MARU.  
Oct. 12th.—Europe via Kooling, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle (Wash.), and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.  
Oct. 12th.—Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. MANTUA MARU.  
Oct. 12th.—Europe via Siberia, at 8 p.m., per s.s. YINGCHOW.  
Oct. 16th.—Saidon, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PAUL LECAR.  
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

### A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
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Telephone 1219.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [515]

### PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 "	" 10.00 "	" " 10 "
10.00 "	" 11.00 "	" " 15 "
11.30 "	" 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	" 1 "	" " 10 "
1.15 "	" 2.15 "	" " 15 "
1.45 "	" 2.45 "	" " 10 "
2.15 "	" 3.00 "	" " 15 "
3.00 "	" 3.10 "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
4.55 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
	Every Half-Hour.	
	1.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.
	Every Quarter-Hour.	
SUNDAYS.		
7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 "	" 11.00 "	" " 10 "
11.30 "	" 12.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.00 noon	" 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	" 3.00 "	" " 15 "
3.00 "	" 5.00 "	" " 10 "
5.00 "	" 7.00 "	" " 15 "
7.00 "	" 8.10 "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.		



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SOLE AGENTS  
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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. (1043)

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VISITORS TO CANTON  
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## GERMANY AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN  
OF THE "EMDEN."

Count Roventlow, in his recent letter to the *New York World*, boasted that "the great historic new event of this war was that Germany had made it impossible for the British Fleet to command the North Sea," as the policy of the British Admiralty was "to avoid serious encounter with the German Fleet except under specially favourable conditions." To this Mr. Balfour replied that the British failure to induce the Germans to come out and fight was due to the fact that "the German Fleet had thought it wise to avoid engaging a superior fleet," in accordance with the German plans under which it was proposed, "to reduce the superior British Fleet, ship by ship, until an equality was established between the two antagonists."

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Balfour's presentation of the case is supported, as far as the policy of attrition is concerned, by Captain von Muller, of the *Emden*. During the period of his detention at Malta Captain von Muller appears to have frequently discussed this and cognate questions with Mr. Conrad Haumann, a gentleman of Scottish birth but German extraction, who was interned for four months at Malta until released by Lord Methuen under instructions from the Imperial Government to join his relatives in Australia. On his arrival at Fremantle (Western Australia) Mr. Haumann gave an interview to a representative of the *New Australian*, in the course of which he supplied a summary of opinions on the war expressed by his German fellow-prisoners, who included Prince Franz Joseph and a number of other officers of the *Emden*.

TO REDUCE THE NAVY. "A BIT AT A TIME." According to Mr. Haumann, Great Britain was regarded among the Germans detained at Malta as the dangerous foe. France and Russia would have to be worn down gradually, and then all force would be directed against Great Britain. This was Captain Muller's idea of the situation. He thought the process would take a long time to develop, although other officers thought that the matter would be over by the autumn of this year. Muller was not surprised at all that Great Britain had come in when she did, although this was opposed to German plans. He said that the original plan of campaign was to go against Russia and France, who would be the first to be conquered. The indemnity which Germany would demand was to have been large enough to build a fleet to fight Great Britain some years later. "We could have beaten Great Britain in ten years' time," said Muller, "and then Germany would have acquired the glorious position now held by the British Empire." The matter of the bottling up of the German Fleet was sometimes discussed, but always ridiculed. "That we can come out and bombard the East Coast of England disproves such an assertion," said Captain Muller. "It would be very foolish for the German Navy to come out in open battle, for we would be surely defeated. We must stay inside and pick at the British Navy a bit at a time. If we meet them in squadrons we meet them on equal terms, and that is the only way to get the best use out of our Fleet."

THE "EMDEN'S" EXPLOITS. "Von Muller," said Mr. Haumann, was a model of modesty. He refrained from talking about his successes, and when asked by Lord Methuen if he desired anything he said that he did not wish any preferential treatment, and sought only a few extra comforts for his sailors. At night time the officers would meet together in the smoke-room and play chess or talk reminiscences over their exploits. Muller would often laugh when he thought of the many times he had bluffed his pursuers, and particularly so when he told the story of how the British representative on a small island, ignorant of the state of war, welcomed him and his sailors and treated them to wine and cigars. The captain attributed his long cruise to his good luck and to the valuable assistance he received from intercepted wireless messages. He told me of an instance when he was in the Bay of Bengal. There he picked up a wireless message. "Have you seen the *Emden*?" from a merchantman, to which he replied, "Yes, here I am," and followed up a little later by looting and sinking the inquirer. He was apparently in a tight corner in the Bay of Bengal, for he knew that French, Japanese, and British men-of-war were stretched across the mouth of the gulf waiting for him. He, however, was equal to the occasion. He studied his chart, and drew at course which he thought the waiting vessels would consider him least likely to take. That route was along the coast line, which he followed, and escaped capture by the vessels that were waiting nearer the centre for him."

OUTCLASSED BY H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY." When asked if Captain Muller spoke of his encounter with H.M.S. *Sydney*, Mr. Haumann said that the *Emden* was often discussed. The captain said that at first he mistook the *Sydney* for a vessel of his own standing, and he resolved to make a fight of it, but as soon as he made out the Australian cruiser he knew that his hour had come. He saw but one alternative to running away, and that was to approach the *Sydney* and torpedo her. That he endeavoured to do, but when he saw that Captain Glossop of the *Sydney* was not to be caught that way and retreated with him keeping the *Emden's* guns outranged all the time, he whistled to the men on the island, indicating that danger was near, and then made a dash for Direction Island. When he was taken on board the *Sydney* he saw that what shots did get to their vessel had made no impression on her. Ever since he left Teingtau Captain Muller worked out every detail of himself. He never confided anything of his plans to his officers, and was on duty best part of the day. The reports which were circulated that he had flown a foreign flag on the occasion when he went into Penang and torpedoed a Russian cruiser seemed to affect him deeply. He absolutely denied having

done so, and said that he crept into the port at early morn with all lights out, and after having sunk the Russian he hoisted the German flag for a few minutes, and then drew it down again. He did not fly any flags at all except that when his own was at the mast. Mr. Haumann asked Muller if he had any designs on Australia, but the German commander denied that such was the case. His one object in going so far south as he did was to destroy the communication station at Cocos Island. Being so long interned with the German prisoners Mr. Haumann had an excellent opportunity of expressing their views on the question of the end of the war. One and all of them were certain that Germany would win. They had a blind faith in the possibilities of the German "machine," and regarded its organization and preparedness as being the chief factors which must result in victory.

## BRITAIN STILL RULER OF THE SEA.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY A  
GERMAN NEWSPAPER.

BENEVOLENT FATHERLAND!

Under the heading "Is Germany's Victory a Danger for the Smaller States?" the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* publishes a long article attacking the alleged desires of the Entente Powers for territorial expansion, and says:—

"England's and Russia's predominance is already a reality, or threateningly near. The smaller nations have already severely felt it. Both Powers have shown by their deeds that they do not in the least hesitate to exploit weak States."

As examples, the journal quotes Rumania's loss of Bessarabia and the fate of Egypt and the Boer Republic, and continues:—"Germany maintained peace for over forty years, and allowed to pass her best opportunities to expand her power by force of arms. But she will not be tempted through her successes to take over the rôle of Russia and England."

STRONGEST NAVAL POWER.

It is excluded that any other Power rule the sea in place of England; England will always remain a strong—perhaps the strongest—Naval Power. The remainder of the European Great Powers will also increase their navies."

England, at all important points of the world, possesses *points d'appui* for her supremacy on the sea. Germany is completely without them, and has also no prospect of gaining them. A desire to rule the waves would thus be shipwrecked by this impossibility. But nobody in Germany thinks of it. But the unnatural state of affairs must come to exist by which a nation of only forty-five millions can dictate to the remainder of the world which goods, and how many of them, they may be allowed to carry on their own ships. No supremacy shall exist on the sea. The sea shall be free for all peoples, great and small."

FOR ALL NATIONS.

This aim is in the interests of all nations, especially the small nations. The *Volkszeitung* then says:—"On the Continent the position of Germany will not undergo any material change. If Germany tries to gain influence in the Near East across the Balkans this is only for economical reasons. She will maintain the independence of Turkey and prevent the blocking of the door to Asia Minor by Russia. Germany does not make a world policy in order to rule the entire world. This is the aim solely pursued by Russia and England. The sea shall not be blocked by one State as this State happens to choose, and the Continent shall not be pinioned by two or three Powers. The world shall remain open to all peoples, great or small, and all shall have the same right to work in the interest of humanity. Any other policy would be contrary to the interest of Germany."

## SABANG AND THE WAR.

The Padang *Handelblad* has published an interesting article headed "Sabang in War Time" dealing very fully with trade conditions, etc., as existing during the latter half of the past year. In the course of its remarks, it states that as a result of the outbreak of hostilities no less than 12 German and 1 Austrian vessels sought refuge in Sabang. These vessels, after lying idle for a considerable time, have now started unloading cargo belonging to British firms under the supervision of Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield's representative. A considerable amount of this cargo has already been forwarded to consignees by the *Syre Putana* and the *Scot Harley* to Penang and Singapore and thence to their destinations. Most of the vessels which put into Sabang were on their homeward voyage, only two vessels being on the outward run. A vessel belonging to the Hamburg Amerika line had on board a consignment of some 1,500 cases of "Key" brand beer which have been unloaded and sold on the public market there. Summing up the position, the paper states conditions on the whole were favourable; in fact business circles have had good a time. The coal trade has also flourished, though rates have been on the same level as before the outbreak of European conflict.

An Army Order has been issued stating that in order to meet the convenience of the great majority of Army officers the Board of Inland Revenue has decided to dispense with income-tax relief claims in the case of the Army (when not already made) during the war. Income from Army funds will be assessed on the basis of the assessment for 1914-1915, with due regard to change in the rates of tax on amount of pay. Should any officer desire to claim relief on the basis of his present year's income, he will be at liberty to do so, and should secure a form of claim from his agent or paymaster.

## WHY THE MIDDLE-AGED BREAK DOWN.

INDULGING THE APPETITE.

That men just past the prime of life—say, just forty, are very much more apt to succumb to disease than they were immediately before and that this likelihood is greater now than it was a dozen years ago, is shown by a comparative table compiled by Dr. Chas. F. Bolduan, of the New York City Health Department, to serve as the text of an article on this subject contributed by him to *The Scientific American*. The numerical evidence furnished by the table is hardly necessary, he thinks, for this modern tendency to go to pieces on the part of our middle-aged men seems to be universally admitted by physician and layman alike. It is only when we begin to inquire into causes that we meet with differences of opinion. The prohibitionist reformer, says Dr. Bolduan, is sure that it is all due to alcohol. The food-faddist attributes it to denatured foods. Others still are certain that immorality is the cause; the legislators of several of our Western States even lay the blame on the "deadly cigarette." And the harassed business man sitting in his club with a high-ball beside him and puffing at a black cigar assures you most emphatically that the rush of modern business life supplies the correct answer."

Dr. Bolduan's own answer is refreshingly short and sweet. "Why do men over forty break down?" he asks. "Indulging their appetites!" When one has reached the age indicated he should apparently ask himself seriously, "What do I want to do?"—and then not do it.

DANGERS OF MIDDLE AGE.

Says Dr. Bolduan:—"We see that men past the prime of life do not live as long now as they did some years ago. Surprising, when we recall how generally death-rates have been falling during the past twenty years. Have, then, our statisticians erred? Not so. A little study of the table will show that there has been an enormous saving of life in infancy and childhood."

"This at once supplies a clue to the cause of the increased mortality at the higher age groups—many of the children's lives we are saving lack vital resistance; they constitute the weaker members of society, and readily succumb to the diseases common in middle life. One of the reasons why men over forty break down is because they recovered, in childhood, of marasmus, or scarlet fever, or measles, or diphtheria, or some of the other common diseases of that period."

"We can gain a further insight into the reasons why men over forty break down by examining the prominent causes of death which carry them off at that time. Without citing the figures, I may say that this reveals a marked increase, in recent years, of deaths from heart disease, arteriosclerosis, Bright's disease, and certain diseases of the nervous system."

"These diseases are intimately related to one another, and have many causative factors in common. Among these the most important are over-indulgence in alcohol and tobacco, the poisons of syphilis, gout, rheumatism, and certain other diseases, over-eating, especially over-eating of meat, lead-poisoning, muscular overwork, exposure to cold and wet, and exposure to great heat."

INSIDIOUS ONSET.

Various factors combine, Dr. Bolduan says, to prevent health administrators from making headway against these diseases. In the first place, the onset is insidious, so that the disease becomes established before it is recognized. In the second place, it is not easy to prove to the patient the causal relationship of the inciting factor. Thirdly, most of the cases above enumerated are associated with some form of indulgence of the appetites, and these are difficult to control. He goes on:

"At the present time the average death-rate in the United States is about 14, i.e., fourteen out of every 1,000 persons die annually. The writer is convinced that if syphilis and alcohol could be entirely eliminated, the rate would at once fall to 12 or under."

"I have already maintained that the diseases playing so prominent a part in the mortality of men over forty, namely, heart-disease, arteriosclerosis, and Bright's disease, begin insidiously. It is important to remember, however, that a competent physician is able to recognize the signs long before your own attention may be aroused by the symptoms. "In this connection, the results recently obtained in the routine examination of the Department of Health of the City of New York may be of interest, especially since the average age of these employees, namely, 33½ years for the men, and 32 years for the women, represents the period when preventive measures should be begun. Of the 700 employees, 20, or 2.8 per cent., were overweight to such a degree as to menace their health; an abnormally high blood-pressure, with some albumen in the urine, was found in 23 cases, or 3.3 per cent.; some derangement of the heart of varying degrees of severity was found in 92 instances, or 13.2 per cent. Altogether the number of persons who needed either advice or treatment, or both, was 327, that is to say, 44 in every 100 had, without their knowledge, some vital physical defect which might have shortened their life, by a number of years, if it had remained undetected."

"The lesson is plain. If you are nearing or past forty, and are wise, you will consult your physician once a year, submit yourself to a thorough examination (including that of the urine), and carefully follow the advice he gives you. Don't wait until you notice suspicious symptoms; that is usually too late."

A WARNING.

"In conclusion, let me warn you of the dangers of over-eating. Most of us eat too much. We would do well to follow the advice of the great English physician, George Cheyne: 'Every wise man, after fifty, ought to begin to lessen at least the quantity of his aliment, and if he would continue free of great and dangerous distempers and preserve his senses and faculties clear to the last, he ought, every seven years, to go on abating gradually and

sensibly, and at last descend out of life as he ascended into it, even into the child's diet.' In short, why do men over forty break down? Indulging their appetites!" From Dr. Bolduan's man of fifty there is something of hiatus, remarks the *Indianapolis News*, which suggests however, that it is probably better to begin precautionary measures too soon than to defer them too long. And "a simpler prescription than curbing our appetites would be hard to devise," it adds, "though none is less palatable."

## WAR NEWS.

DR. LYTTELTON'S CREDO.

Dr. Lyttelton, Head Master of Eton, has written the following letter to the London papers:—

"I notice that in some parts of the Press I am mentioned along with Mr. Bernard Shaw as one whose utterances are hawked about in Berlin for the encouragement of the Germans."

"It may therefore be well that I should say emphatically in your columns, for any whom it may concern here and there, that I believe the German spirit, as now manifested, to be an utterly dangerous and abominable thing; and that the hope for peace and honour among mankind rests, as far as I can see, in a decisive victory of the Allies in this war; and that I have often said this since the war began, and will continue to say it to the end."

## BAVARIAN GENERAL'S GRIM ORDER.

ACCOUNTREMENTS AND CLOTHING FROM THE DEAD.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* publishes the text of an extraordinary order issued by General von Fabek, commanding the 4th Bavarian Division, from which the following is an extract:—

"I again draw attention to the fact that it is necessary for our proper accountment that all material abandoned on the battlefield should be collected. Everything capable of being used for the equipment of recruits should be taken from the dead. Helms must not be left on the ground, while the wounded must retain their rifles. As a general rule it is sufficient to leave the dead their trousers and undershirt; tunics, boots, and all other equipment should be removed. The dead must not be wrapped in tent canvas, in view of the amount of this material which is required."

## THRIFT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SPEAKER'S PLEA FOR SAVING ON M.P.'S SALARIES.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in a speech at Penrith, said that at the present time niggardliness was a virtue, generosity a vice, and waste a crime. Public as well as private thrift was absolutely necessary, and among public savings which might be effected he would mention that of salaries paid to members of Parliament. He would not argue whether the payment of members was a good thing. The question was whether it was a good thing to continue it at the present time. It might have been proper at the time it was voted, but he thought the time had come when the State should set a good example to the people and should seriously consider the question of either abolishing or reducing these salaries.

A number of members were declining to accept salaries. The Retrenchment Committee on Civil Service Expenditure had the matter before it, and he sincerely trusted that, for an example as well as a saving, some change would be made.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for Friday, 8th inst.: Nil.

DETAILS.

2.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 9th inst. H.K.V.R.

On duty 9th to 16th inst.: Centre Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.

DETENTION CAMP, KOWLOON.

On duty until morning of 9th inst.: H.K.V.R.

On duty 9th inst.: Scouts Co.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Sergeant from 9th to 16th inst.: Sergeant Schnepel.

NOTE.—The Guard for the Detention Camp and the Piquet for Gun Club Hill will parade at the Star Ferry Pier, Hongkong, at 6.15 p.m. and 9.20 p.m., respectively, in future.

G. E. Stewart, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

October, 8th and 9th.—As already ordered.

Sunday, October 10th:—

One Sergeant and seven P.s. from No. 2 Company for each shift.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

October 9th.—As already ordered.

Sunday, October 10th:—

5.50 p.m.—P.s. Fatta Deen and M. R. Saleh.

8.50 p.m.—P.s. Santra and M. Abbas.

Inspector Sirdar Khan visits.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

October, 8th and 9th.—As already ordered.

Sunday, October 10th:—

5.50 p.m.—Fothergill (S), Packham (S), and Bailey (P).

8.50 p.m.—Nicol (S), Weaser (S), and Robertson (P).

COMBINED PARADE.

To-night, October 7th, at 9.15 p.m., at Central Police Station. Uniform, with Capes and Rifles.

Only patrol men and men medically exempt may absent themselves. All roll-books to be sent to the D.S.P. office on Friday, October 8th.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.  
SPECIAL LICENCE ISSUED UNDER  
KING'S REGULATION No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS a Special Licence was issued by me on the 8th day of September, 1915, permitting all British Subjects, firms or corporations to trade with certain persons and bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China, I, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby announce that the following persons of Ottoman nationality are to be included in the list of those persons named in the aforesaid Special Licence with whom all British Subjects, firms or corporations are permitted to trade, namely: J. A. DAVID, of Shanghai, Import and Export Merchant; E. S. KADOORIN, of Shanghai, Assessor; R. E. KADOORIN, of Shanghai, Sharebroker and member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange; SAMUEL A. KAHN, of Shanghai, Mining Prospector; and N. NOURY, of Hankow, of the firm of NOURY & Co., Silk and Hide Merchants.

J. N. JORDAN,  
His Britannic Majesty's Minister,  
Peking, 24th September, 1915. [1081]

**RUBBER GOODS**  
Druggists', Surgeons',  
Mechanical and Miscellaneous,  
exported at moderate price.  
**UTSUNOMIYA.**  
5-chono Hiratanomachi,  
Osaka, Japan.  
[1082]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 11th instant, Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1086]

## WANTED.

CONSULAR CONSTABLE: wages \$100 per month rising to \$140, with free House; age 20-45 (limited extension for Army or Navy Men). Knowledge of Hindustani a recommendation. Apply by letter stating experience, references, etc., with copies of testimonials, to—  
H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
Canton. [1087]

## SAILING YACHT.

FOR SALE or may be Hired, HAYWARD HAYES YACHT.  
Apply—  
P. O. Box 470,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1915. [1083]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 9th October, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 9th October, 1915, both days inclusive.  
By Order,  
M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1014]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1915, at 6.15 p.m.  
Business.—As set forth in the Notice in the Hall of the Club.  
By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1055]

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.  
PROMENADE CONCERT

in the BOTANICAL GARDENS,  
on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, AT 9 P.M.  
Entrance at Main Gate and Albany Gate at 8.30 P.M.  
Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH,  
Mr. F. K. BOTELHO,  
Mr. A. J. ENGLAND.  
BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS.  
Accompanist:—P. C. GEORGE GRIMBLE, H.K.P.R.  
ADMISSION 20 CENTS.  
Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform are invited as the guests of the Police Reserve. [1058]

G. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.  
CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK Fully Furnished.  
Apply—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. [1011]

TO LET.  
PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.  
Apply Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.  
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,  
3, Mountain View.  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princess Buildings,  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.  
NO. 6, LYCEUM VILLAS,  
Nos. 1 and 3, TORRES BUILDINGS,  
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN  
PROCURATOR,  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.  
NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 3, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.  
WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.  
Apply—  
CLARK & Co.,  
Opticians,  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.  
OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.  
A HOUSE in Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.  
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Four-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [353]

TO LET.  
HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order Tennis Court and Garden.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.  
FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Dunlop & Rowley.  
HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 55, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply, etc.,  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [38]

TO LET.  
From 1st March.  
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.  
Apply—  
A. B. AVASIA,  
Care of E. PARANET,  
No. 1, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

TO LET.  
NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PEAK.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.  
5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.  
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.  
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.  
NO. 3 "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.  
"ROSEBATH," 22, Harkness Rd., Kowloon.  
NO. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, BARRONS STREET, Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.  
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).  
NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
NO. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

**WATSON'S**  
OLD BROWN  
LIQUEUR  
BRANDY

**E**

QUALITY.

TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.



IT HAS  
ALREADY DONE TIME  
"21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTH.  
HOLLAND.—On August 30th, at Bedford Park, W., to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. F. HOLLAND, Chinese Maritime Customs, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 8th, 1915.

## THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE resignation of the Greek Cabinet must be regarded as adding considerably to the seriousness of the situation in the Balkans. In view of the strong opposition shown in the Chamber of Deputies to the Cabinet's policy, and in view also of the King's expression of his dissent from certain features of it, no other course remained to M. VENIZELOS but to resign. The immediate effect of this will be to encourage Bulgaria in the course she is evidently inclined to pursue, though she has so far hesitated to fully declare her intentions. She has rejected the demand of the Entente Powers for the dismissal of the German officers who have recently been given appointments, and consequently the Russian, British, French and Italian Ministers have asked for passports. Bulgaria's aid has been for sale to the highest bidder for months past. Some six weeks ago the Bulgarian Prime Minister explained, for publication in the world's Press, the position of his Government in these terms: "Bulgaria is fully prepared and waiting to enter into the present war the moment absolute guarantees are given her that by so doing she will attain that for which the other nations, already engaged are striving—namely, the realization of her national ideals. The bulk of these aspirations are comprised in Serbian Macedonia, which, with its 1,500,000 Bulgarian population, was pledged and assigned to us after the first Balkan war and is still ours by the right principles of nationality. When the Triple Entente can assure us that this territory will be returned to Bulgaria and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realized, they will find us ready and waiting to fight with them;

but these guarantees must be real and absolute. No mere paper ones can be accepted. Only certainty on this point can induce Bulgarians again to pour out their blood. Unfortunately our aspirations, if realized as the result of the present war, are not attainable by the direct force of our own arms. We cannot go and take the territories which we feel are rightfully ours. Instead they must be ceded to us by others in compensation for the participation of our arms in the general conflict. We have, therefore, accepted frankly and openly the offers of both groups of Powers to negotiate to that end." That being the case it is reasonable to conclude that Germany, Austria and Turkey, have been ready to promise to Bulgaria what the other Powers, having a higher standard of international honour, were bound to deny, so long as the consent was wanting of the countries most nearly concerned to this abrogation of an international arrangement. A telegram we print this morning makes it clear that notwithstanding the Prime Minister's declaration that Bulgaria's aspirations are not attainable by the direct force of her own arms, she has intimated to Serbia that this is to be attempted, no doubt with the assistance of German and Austrian troops. The meaning of the Greek crisis appears to be that there is not sufficient unanimity in the country either to defend the Greek interests which are avowedly menaced by Bulgaria's attitude, or to fulfil her obligations to Serbia. How long this attitude of aloofness is to continue will be determined by the course of events. It is difficult to imagine that a high-spirited nation like the Greeks, conscious of possessing an army which has been greatly strengthened and improved in recent years, will long remain oblivious or indifferent to the dangers which threaten her future national existence by reason of Bulgaria's co-operation with Germany, Austria and Turkey. It is hardly necessary to add that though the resignation of the Venizelist Cabinet renders the co-operation of Greece with the Entente group of Powers out of the question for the moment, there is not the slightest possibility of Greece co-operating with our enemies. There is no doubt whatever regarding the direction in which the sympathies of the Greeks incline in this war, and the official announcement in the Greek Chamber that a division of British and French troops has been allowed to disembark at Salonika (en route, no doubt for Serbia) affords the strongest possible evidence of sympathy with the cause of the Allies. Greece by allowing this has, of course, seriously compromised herself as a neutral Power and much more may be heard of it from the German side before the war ends. Our thoughts easily wander from Bulgaria to Gallipoli. But for the short casualty list transmitted to the Far East yesterday, probably by mistake, the telegrams have been silent for some days past regarding what is happening there. Yet it is the operations in Gallipoli which give the key to all that is happening in the Balkans, for it is not unreasonable to assume that Germany's desperate striving to secure the passage of her troops through Bulgaria into Turkey is prompted by information pointing to a certain, and perhaps early, appearance of the Anglo-French forces at Constantinople. A new Balkan conflagration will add greatly, of course, to the difficulties of the settlement after the war.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.  
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Dr. Dalmahoy Allen have been among recent visitors to Peking.  
Straits Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. and Seaport (Selangor) Rubber Estate, Ltd., 7½ per cent. (full).  
A Chinese carpenter suddenly collapsed in a public street on Wednesday and died while being removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Apoplexy was the cause of death.  
Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy yesterday with selling liquor without a licence. One was fined \$250, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, and the other \$25 or one month.  
The appointment of Forestry Adviser to the Chinese Government, mentioned in a cable yesterday as having been offered to an American, was offered a month ago to Mr. W. F. Sherfesse, Director of Forestry in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Sherfesse still has the offer under consideration.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONGKONG AND MUNITION MAKING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—How this Colony could increase its effective help to the allied cause? I wish to particularly call your attention to an item in Friday's *Daily Press* headed "Krupp's or Birmingham?" which tells us that artillery officers in the fighting line consider that every ten shells supplied to them, over and above the normal rate, will save one soldier's life.

This means that the production of 1,500 shells per day in Hongkong would be instrumental in the saving of 150 of our soldiers' lives daily, or 4,500 per month.

Now I propose to deal first with the bare metallic shell itself, without either bursting or propelling charge or fuse, and if we reckon that this is ¼th part of the complete article, we have a saving of over 1,000 lives per month. I am convinced that the whole of the plant necessary could be made locally and should not cost more than \$150,000; the ground and building would be extra. About 900 Chinese would be employed, working in 3 shifts of 320 in a shift, and about 400 volunteer inspectors, working 8 hours every two days, 50 being on duty at a time. These latter would be trained at instruction classes whilst the plant was under construction. It would, of course, be highly desirable that we should have expert testers from home to ensure that the product would pass the Government tests, but surely we should have no trouble in getting these, once our capital was assured and our workers arranged for.

Can you not call up a mental picture of such a scheme in operation, with this Colony saving 1,000 lives a month in addition to what she is already doing towards the cause? And will not somebody come forward to form one of a Commission to go more fully into the matter as to how the capital is to be obtained?

—Yours faithfully,  
ALBERT W. SMITH.  
Hongkong, October 8th, 1915.

## A PROTEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I beg leave to protest, through the agency of your columns, against a practice that has, it appears to me, little to recommend it. I refer to the joy some residents in this Colony appear to obtain when they can "corner" an American Citizen and thrust down his throat, uninvited, their opinions as to what America should do in connection with the European situation. These criticisms are often expressed in anything but a gentlemanly or friendly manner, even in the hearing of American ladies, and I think that if these "enthusiasts" would stop to consider just how they would feel were they "rounded up" in the United States and remarks freely passed of a derogatory nature upon the King, the British Constitution and upon British History, there would be less of what is really gross discourtesy. We may or may not approve of United States policy or of the actions of her President, and in United States public opinion is divided, but the Americans have the right to form their own policy and act as they see fit. Americans resident in this Colony are in a manner of speaking our "Guests" and is only right that we should accord them the same courtesy that is extended so freely to all Britishers who visit America.

BRITANNIA.

## THE BLAZE AT EAST POINT.

## A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

The police report regarding the blaze at Tsatimui sugar basket depository states that 3,000 bags, valued at \$400, were destroyed, and the Fire Brigade were able to save 200 baskets.

A peculiar accident occurred to a motor-car which was passing at the time of the conflagration. The vehicle became entangled with one of the fallen electric wires, a huge white flame shot up, and an arm of a wire standard crashed to the ground, luckily without doing any harm. In a remarkable manner the car escaped with only slight damage, and was able to proceed after slight attention.

The late Mr. A. D. Provand, of the firm of Messrs. A. Provand & Co., formerly of Shanghai, left personally to the gross value of \$14,784.

## MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, October 6th.  
EN PETE.

Two combined festivals were observed in the city yesterday: the 5th anniversary of the Portuguese Republic, and the Chinese celebration of the birthday of Confucius. The day was a general holiday, and the city was gaily adorned with flags and bunting. Official calls were made at Government House, at 2 p.m., and at 5 p.m. there was an "At Home" at Government House at which practically the whole of the Portuguese community was present. Many buildings were illuminated in the evening; there was also a ball at the Gremio Militar, and a social gathering at the Military Sports Club, both of which passed off enthusiastically. Chinese scholars paraded the streets carrying flags, blowing bugles and beating drums; in fact there was "life" in every corner of the city.

## A CONSUL FOR HONGKONG?

The last number of *O Progresso* contained an article urging upon the Government the necessity of having a Consul at Hongkong, and pointing out the multitude of Portuguese interests which existed in the Colony, and which should be under the care of a local Consul. It can no longer be in the national interests not to be represented in that Colony, but obviously the Government is in a quandary as to who shall be appointed. For nearly a year the position has been going "from door to door," and the Government should take some definite steps in the matter.

## TREASURY "GAMES."

Since the 1st inst. the Treasury has been open to receive from the public the house tax for 1914, and the question again arises as to how many shroffs will disappear, thereby causing much suffering to the Chinese especially. The receipt system in vogue encourages this sort of thing. The money is paid one day, and the receipts are sent "to-morrow," and meanwhile the shroff disappears, and the tax-payer has to pay again. The Government should see to it that the receipts should be given when the money is paid. This sort of thing has been going on quite long enough.

## THE DREDGER.

The dredger *Carlos de Mau* will be back again from Hongkong at the end of next week.

## LOCAL CRICKET.

## CLUB TO OPEN SEASON ON MONDAY.

The Club will open the season on Monday next, which is a Bank holiday, when sides selected by R. Hancock and T. E. Pearce will oppose each other on the Club Ground, wickets to be pitched at 10.30 a.m. The eleven will be as follows:—

R. Hancock (Capt.), R. N. Anderson, A. L. Gaze, M. M. Maas, E. J. B. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, H. E. Muriel, G. R. Sayer, F. Syme Thomson, H. Taylor, and R. P. Thursfield.  
T. E. Pearce (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, E. A. Brand, A. A. Claxton, C. J. Hewitt, C. A. Hooper, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, A. C. Leith, E. B. Reed, and Major T. A. Robertson.

## LONG-DISTANCE SWIMMING AT YOKOHAMA.

Long-distance swimming appears to be popular in Yokohama. Mr. Oscar Strome has added to the achievements of local athletes by swimming from Tomioka to the P.M. Wharf, a distance of about eight miles, being in the water 6½ hours, which considering the heavy sea, is remarkably fine feat. The *Japan Gazette* says Mr. Strome took the water at Tomioka at 7.15, being seen off by Messrs. Parkhill, F. Sharp, and Schellberg, and being accompanied, in a sampan, by Mr. L. Watson and three gendarmes. At the time of starting a strong north-easterly wind was blowing, this developing later into a good breeze. When Mr. Strome reached Sunnolani Bluff a head sea was encountered, and when heading for Honmoku Bluff he met a high sea and a strong wind, with tide against him. In fact, the sea was so high and the tide so strong that progress was almost impossible, and it took about an hour and a quarter to do from a hundred to two hundred yards. But the swimmer struggled bravely against the elements, and reached the Pacific Mail Wharf at one minute to two, having been in the water about 6½ hours. When he landed Mr. Strome was in good condition. He swam the over-hand stroke for five-sixths of the distance. He had no refreshment en route, and applied no grease before entering the water. This is the first time this distance has been done by a local foreigner.

Hundreds of women were engaged in the rural districts of Lancashire last month in lifting the potato crop and assisting in dairy and other farm work in order to release men for the colours.



# THE WAR.

## FRENCH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS.

ANOTHER 1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

## RUSSIANS STORM GERMAN TRENCHES.

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA RUPTURED.

## BULGARIA SENDS ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA.

## THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### ANOTHER BIG FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

### A GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.  
Another big French offensive in Champagne is announced in to-night's Berlin communiqué, which admits the violence of the attacks but claims to have repulsed the offensive.

### THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, October 6th.  
5 p.m.

French guns have been heavily bombarding along the whole front. A communiqué states that the bombardment was reciprocal in Artois, and particularly violent in the region of Givenchy.

We made some progress by grenade fighting. Our artillery was especially active in Champagne, the heights of the Meuse, Flirey and Lorraine.

PARIS, October 7th.  
The latest communiqué says:—Our action in Champagne to-day secured fresh results. The infantry, after solid artillery preparation, assaulted and carried the village of Tahure and reached the summit of Tahure Hill, which is a point d'appui in the enemy's second line.

Over a thousand prisoners were taken. There were only artillery actions on the remainder of the front.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### CONTINUED RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

### STORMING GERMAN TRENCHES.

PETROGRAD, October 7th.

A communiqué reports an incessant artillery duel in the region of Dvinsk. The Russians stormed the enemy's trenches at Postary, half way between Dvinsk and Vilna, drove the Germans back south of Lake Norotch and, pursuing them, captured three villages north of Smorgon.

### THE SERBIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS MASSING AGAINST SERBIA.

LONDON, October 7th.

A telegram from Zurich states that large numbers of Austrian and German troops are being withdrawn from the Russian and Galician fronts and are proceeding through Transylvania to southern Hungary to join in the offensive against Serbia.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### SUBMARINE PIRACY?

LONDON, October 7th.

The steamer *Haydn*, from Karachi, has been sunk. No details are available.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### M. VENEZELOS INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, October 7th.

The Athens correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has had an interview with M. Venezelos who declared that his resignation became inevitable owing to the impossibility of reconciling his interpretation of the Greco-Serbian Treaty with the King's opinion. A Coalition Cabinet is probable.

### THE LANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONICA.

LONDON, October 7th.

A French wireless message says that M. Venezelos states that his resignation cannot alter the facts. The landing of the Allied troops will take its course. The people at large have given the French and British troops an enthusiastic welcome.

### THE MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

### ENCOURAGED BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, October 7th.

In the House of Lords, asking for information regarding the Armenian atrocities, Lord Cromer said that even though there was no trustworthy evidence of direct German complicity, in view of Germany's present influence at Constantinople her moral responsibility was unquestionable. He urged the utmost publicity of the facts in India, as he was convinced that despite a natural unwillingness to believe ill of their co-religionists, the educated Mohammedans of India and Egypt would regard the massacres with the same horror as ourselves, and recognise that it would be an insult to the Mohammedan religion to identify Islam with the present Government at Constantinople.

Lord Crewe agreed that it would be advantageous to make the facts known to the world as far as they were officially confirmed. The information supplied from British Consular sources was of the most deplorable nature. In one district the population was absolutely exterminated, and the condition of the refugees in the Caucasus was terrible. They were dying at the rate of a hundred daily despite splendid local efforts to relieve the misery. A hundred and sixty thousand were entered in one district alone in one report, and unless further speedy relief was given half of this number would probably die. Lord Crewe heartily agreed that such dreadful excesses were not the less repugnant to the Moslems of India, and enlightened Mussulman opinion elsewhere, than to ourselves. They were in nowise authorised by the precepts of Islam, and they would not be condoned by the judgment of Islam.

The Government had no official confirmation of German complicity, but the statement that German Consular officials not merely looked on but encouraged these horrors was freely made by American observers who were in a position to know. Our declaration to the Turkish Government, holding it responsible, still held, but there was no advantage in repeating it. The Bryce Commission gave shocking details of some of the atrocities. The whole of the Armenian population at Trebizonde were taken to the sea in boats and drowned. Altogether, possibly, 800,000 people had been destroyed. Not since the days of Tamerlane had there been so hideous crime on such a scale. There was no reason to believe that Moslem fanaticism had anything to do with it. The Moslems had never shown any approval of the Government's conduct in this connection. The only chance of saving the remnants of this people was an expression of opinion by the world, and especially by neutrals.

### DUMBA LEAVES AMERICA.

LONDON, October 7th.

Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, has sailed for Austria aboard a Dutch steamer with the safe-conduct of the British and French Governments.

### A MACHINE GUN CORPS.

LONDON, October 7th.

A *Gazette* announcement states that H. M. the King has approved of the formation of a Machine-Gun Corps.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE DEFENCE OF THE PACIFIC.

### AND THE VOICE OF THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, October 7th.

At a reception given by the members of the New Zealand House of Representatives at Wellington, the Premier said the defence of the Pacific was a matter for the Imperial Conference and he hoped the Conference would meet at an early date.

### LORD CRICHTON STUART KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, October 7th.

Lord Crichton Stuart M.P., has been killed in action. [Lord Ninian Edward Crichton Stuart, had been M.P. for Cardiff, in the Conservative interest, since 1910. He was the second son of the third, and a brother of the fourth, Marquess of Bute. In 1906 he married the Hon. Ismay Lucretia Mary Preston, oldest daughter of the 14th Viscount of Gormanston. The deceased Peer was Lt.-Colonel of the 6th Batt. the Welsh Regt. He was also Keeper of Falkland Palace.]

### MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S LOSS.

LONDON, October 7th.

John, the only son of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, unofficially reported missing, is believed to have been killed.

### AN APPOINTMENT AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, October 7th.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Louis J. Kershaw, C.I.E., as Secretary of the Revenue Department in the India Office, the *Times* remarks that the appointment follows the commendable precedent of 1801, when Sir Thomas Holderness was similarly transferred.

The appointment of Mr. Kershaw, ensures the continuity of the representation of expert Indian knowledge in the permanent staff of the India Office.

### THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, October 6th.

The people are celebrating the anniversary of the Republic. Senor Machado took the oath as President and the Cabinet retains office.

### NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

LONDON, October 7th.

Sir Lancelot Sunderson, upon making his farewell at the Wigan Sessions upon proceeding to India to assume the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, was presented by the Bar with an address conveying their congratulations.

### CHIEF OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, October 7th.

It is understood that Sir Archibald Murray has taken over the work of Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

### DEATH OF FORMER REUTER'S MANAGER.

LONDON, October 7th.

The death is announced of Mr. Benjamin Mundy, formerly Reuter's manager in India.

### THE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, October 7th.

The King of Siam has been gazetted an Honorary General.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 6th.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Sir Charles Cuffe.

### CURE FOR SLEEPLESS WOMEN.

A simple remedy for women's sleeplessness caused by anxiety and thoughts of absent friends is prescribed by a celebrated Swiss nerve specialist, writes a correspondent in a London paper. It is as follows:—  
"When your mind circles round some distressing subject force yourself to think of the first finger of your hand as drawing the figure 3 in a long, empty room. The finger is to be held at arm's length and the imaginary figure is to be about 3ft. in height. Then imagine yourself drawing the same figure a few feet away and not quite so large. Repeat this process down the length of the imaginary room, making the figure shorter and shorter until it almost disappears in the far distance.  
"I have never failed to fall asleep before reaching the sixth figure; but some people may find it necessary to draw the series a second or a third time."

## EUROPEAN LADIES' EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Two European ladies had a rather alarming experience in Peckinger Street, yesterday morning. They were entering a popular ice-cream shop when their attention was attracted by the weird antics of a Chinese youth, obviously of the "boy" community. He smiled at them nonsensically, stood in their way and then threw a watch over his shoulder. One of the ladies, who knows the East and its ways, took no notice of the absurd performance, and both proceeded into the ice-cream shop. Presently they were followed by the "boy," who at once commenced to address one of the ladies in pidgin English. He became very excited, and when he informed the ladies that he had "just make-e kill one man this morning" they took flight. One ran for the staircase in the shop; the other also took precautions, and the "brave" shopman also made himself scarce. The "boy" who was obviously mentally unbalanced, then commenced to pull his hair, make faces, and to shout loudly, mentioning several people of note in the Colony whom he intended to kill. Subsequently an alarm was raised and two Indian constables removed the youth to a place where he will do no harm. The lady who ran to the staircase injured her back as a result of a fall, and also suffered rather severely from shock, as for several minutes both were alone in a shop with a deranged youth who was using all sorts of threats.

## FAMILY OF 40 CHILDREN. MOTHER OF 23 MARRIES A MAN WITH 17.

The record of having reared a family of sixty-eight children, twenty-three of whom were her own, seventeen her second husband's, and the remainder nurse children, and also of having had a share in rearing 107 grandchildren, belongs to a hale and hearty old-age pensioner named Mrs. Emma Moules, of Bradley-terrace, White Hart-lane, Wood Green. She is seventy-three years of age, and still strong enough to do a day's washing, and is as well able to read the paper without glasses as anyone. Mrs. Moules, who was born at the Hertfordshire village of Much Wycombe in April, 1842, and married there in 1860, had twenty-three children in the first twenty-six years of her married life, soon after which time her husband died. She married again, her widower husband (says the "Express") being the father of seventeen, all living, whom she had the privilege of bringing up. During a twenty-two years' residence in New Southgate she acted as foster-mother to twenty-eight nurse children, and performed the duties of an inspector under the N.S.P.C.C. Her own twenty-three children grew up, and many married. Five daughters became mothers of seventy children, one accounting for eighteen, two for fourteen each, and two for twelve each. Up to the present time the great-grandchildren number eleven. Two grandsons, a son-in-law (a father of twelve), and Mrs. Moules's second husband (who enlisted twenty years below his actual age) are in the Army to-day, and two sons were killed in the Sudan war.

## GERMANY'S WAR BILL. STRONG SOCIALIST CRITICISM.

A leading article in the *Forwards* is severely critical of the German loan bill. It points out that the reserves of the country have been diminished and supplies consumed and converted into war loans. It says that one may assume that the great sums will be forthcoming for the third war loan because payments will first be made in October, when a great part of the harvest is realised and will be available for the loan. The article continues:—  
"Of still greater importance is the fact that a large part of the third loan has already been appropriated. To October the war expenses will be at least £1,000,000,000 to £1,100,000,000, while the loans the Empire has altogether received £850,000,000, so that about £250,000,000 must be covered by Treasury paper (Schatzwechsel). The financial consequences of the new £1,500,000,000 debt are evident. The interest alone demands an expenditure of £75,000,000. If one reckons charges for redemption, administration, and compensation as well Federal States and municipalities as the Bud as the covering of the deficit on the Budget, then we arrive at a sum approaching £100,000,000.  
"It must not be forgotten that the war entails frightful expenditure for pensions and the support of the incapacitated, which already before the war swallowed up £7,625,000. The Imperial debt absorbed in 1913 the sum of over £11,900,000, making together with pensions, over £19,000,000.  
"After the war the Imperial debt and pensions will demand at least £125,000,000, or little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary Imperial expenditure for 1912. The income of the Empire hitherto would only suffice to pay the interest on the debt. For all further expenses new sources of taxation will have to be created. Whoever remembers that the taxation controversies of 1908 and 1909 can easily imagine towards what internal political battles we are steering."

## MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN SUBMARINES.

### NEW REGARD FOR AMERICAN OPINION.

The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's letter:—

Admiralty, S.W., Sept. 5th.

DEAR SIR,—Much has been written about Germany's military method, and aims on land; not so much about her methods and aims at sea. Yet in truth the two are so intimately connected that neither can be understood apart from the other.

It was in 1900 that Germany first proclaimed the policy of building a fleet against Britain, and from the point of view of her own ambitions the policy was a perfectly sound one. She aimed at world domination; and against world domination the British Fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection. The Germans have every reason to be aware of the fact; for without the British Fleet Frederick the Great must have succumbed to his enemies; and without the British Fleet Prussia would scarcely have shaken off the Napoleonic tyranny. Whatever may be thought about the "freedom of the seas" in any of its various meanings, the freedom of the Land is due in no small measure to British ships and British sailors. It takes, however, time as well as money to create a great fleet; and German statesmen were too wise to suppose that they could at once call into existence a Navy able to contend on equal terms with the Power which—as they saw clearly enough—was the most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects. But they did not, on that account, doubt the immediate advantage which their maritime policy conferred upon them. They calculated that a powerful fleet, even though it were numerically inferior to that of Britain, would, nevertheless, render the latter impotent; since no British Government would dare to risk a conflict which, however successful, might leave them in the end with naval forces inferior to those of some third Power. This is the policy clearly, though cautiously expressed in the famous preamble to the Navy Bill. It is unnecessary to add that the German Navy League entertained much more ambitious designs.

So far, however, neither the designs of the German Government nor those of the German Navy League have met with any measure of success. The British fighting fleet has become relatively stronger than it was 15 months ago, and there is no reason to suppose that during the future course of the war this process is likely to be arrested. It is, indeed, plain that after six months of hostilities Admiral Tirpitz, and the Government which he serves, arrived at the same conclusion. They saw that the old policy must be given up and that a new policy must be devised. Submarines, they thought, might succeed where Dreadnaughts and cruisers had failed.

The change, no doubt, was adopted with extreme reluctance and many searchings of heart. The admission of failure is in itself unpleasant; and though we cannot regard the Government responsible for the Belgian atrocities as either scrupulous or humane, even the most reckless of Governments does not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes. As to what the German Navy must have felt about the new policy we can only conjecture. But German sailors are gallant men; and gallant men do not like being put on a coward's job. They know well enough that in the old days, which we are pleased to regard as humane than our own, there was no privateer-men but he went to the bottom unresisting merchant ships with all hands on board; and it can have been no very agreeable reflection, even to the German Navy League, that the first notable performance of the German Fleet should resemble piracy rather than privateering.

We may, therefore, safely assume that nothing but the hope of a decisive success has not been attained, and does not seem to be in sight. I claim no gifts of prophecy; I make no interest you to know that, while the losses inflicted upon German submarines have been formidable, British merchant tonnage is, at this moment, greater than when the war began. It is true that by this method of warfare many inoffensive persons, women and children as well as men, neutrals as well as belligerents, have been robbed and killed. But it is not only the innocent who have suffered. The criminals also have paid heavy toll. Some have been rescued and are prisoners of war. But from the very nature of submarines it must often happen that they drag their crews with them forth on their unhonoured mission wait for their return in vain. CRIMES NOW SEEN TO BE BLUNDERS.

Herein lies the explanation of the amazing change which has come over the diplomatic attitude of Germany towards the United States. Men ask themselves why the sinking of the *Lusitania* with the loss of over eleven hundred men, women, and children, was welcomed throughout Germany with a shout of triumph while the sinking of the *Arabic* was accepted in melancholy silence. It is because in the intervening months the United States have become stronger or Germany weaker? Is it because the attitude of the President has varied? Is it because the arguments of the Secretary of State have become more persuasive? Is it because German opinion has at last revolted against lawless cruelty? No. The reason is to be found in the fact that the authors of the submarine policy have had to measure its effects, and that decade to decade crimes in May, in which were merely crimes in May, in September are seen to be blunders.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.



German guard had returned with a whole company, and the Cossacks retreated in their turn.

After pursuing them for some distance the Germans returned to recapture the fugitives, but they had lost precious minutes, and out of a couple of thousand who fled they were able to get hold of only three hundred.

**OFFICERS' CRIME.**

M. Petroff relates numerous instances of German brutality to the peasants, which have come under his own observation. Near J— a detachment of Germans rested for the night on a large estate, and in the evening the Germans officers commenced dancing and drank themselves into a maudlin state. They wanted some music, and found an accordion.

They asked their host, a Lett, if he could play it. He replied that he could, but would not because of the treatment he had received. He was thereupon stripped, drawn up to the ceiling by a cord and unmercifully thrashed. Half dead, he still refused to play, and when they killed, his wife being dragged to a point and held under water until she was drowned. Next morning, when sober, the officers apparently felt some compunction.

An inquiry was held by the superior officer, but, he having obtained evidence that no rifles were taken into the house, came to the conclusion that the killing of the Letts was merely the result of an ordinary quarrel, and all the German officers and men were acquitted.

M. Petroff, having given only a few of the less terrible stories, adds that he has no reason to doubt the tales of almost incredible horrors brought to him both by soldiers and responsible inhabitants.

—Central News.

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## GERMAN AIMS IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

### HOW THEY HAVE COMPLETELY FAILED.

**PROFESSOR PARES ON THE POLITICAL FACTOR.**

Professor Pares, who was until recently the official British representative in the Russian Armies, takes a very cheerful view of the position of our Eastern Ally. In an article published last month in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Chronicle* he says:—

For myself, who have followed the military and political position—very closely, both in Russia and here, I will go so far as to say that the crisis is past.

From the time when the enemy began his great thrust in the south-west of Galicia I am quite certain that he was aiming simply at one thing; he was trying to bring Russia to separate herself from the Allies. If he could not do that he could do nothing on the Eastern side. The idea of a conquest of Russia, or of forcing peace on Russia, was always from the start ridiculous.

Russia could never be compelled to make peace; she could only be induced to desire it. For this object there was a perfectly clear programme, of which every detail soon became apparent. Of course, the Russian Army had to be beaten and driven back with as many losses as possible; above all, Russia was to be persuaded that her Western Allies could do nothing for her; Poland was to be won, and then a liberal peace was to be offered to Russia.

**HOPELESS OUTLOOK.**

This was the lesson of previous experience. It is not melodrama, it is clear common sense for any invader to fear a too deep advance into Russia.

The question is how you can induce the Russians to make peace, because you cannot force them to. The hopelessness of the military task is clear to every German soldier. I found when I was in Galicia that it was exactly after their crushing successes there that they for the first time showed great despondency. I remember asking an officer whom we took at Sieniawa where was the spot on the map where Germany could force Russia to a decision. He answered that, of course, there was no such spot, that in this sense the war was hopeless, and he more than once spoke of it as the catastrophe for his country.

**M. SAZONOFF'S DECLARATION.**

This being so, Germany could only hope to act on the temper of the Russians and their rulers. And this is a subject on which the Emperor William has shown himself as ignorant as the Emperor Napoleon.

The Germans have had their successes; they have made their shot; they have failed, and they know it. The turning point in the whole process, to my mind much the most important fact of the last week, was the announcement made by M. Sazonoff to all public men and writers in Petrograd. M. Sazonoff is a very quiet man, and his simple straightforwardness is one of the greatest reasons for the immense confidence which his country places in him.

His announcement, which had not a word that could be dispensed with, amounted to this: That the German successes had been accompanied by repeated negotiations for peace, which—because they refused unconditionally—had never been renewed they would be refused again.

But this meant the collapse of all that Germany has been playing for. Military success was secondary. We are approaching the time when the Russian roads will break up. The country through which the Germans will have to advance is at first a marshy plain, and later on a plateau broken with innumerable cross-gullies, in which the Grand Army of Napoleon, in spite of efforts of men and horses, left practically all its comparatively light field artillery.

Motor transit, one of the glories of the advancing German army, will be useless here, which will not only the heavy guns which will have to be left behind.

M. Sazonoff's words have been clinched by the message of his Sovereign to the French people, and it is now for the enemy to ask what he can do next.



## THE ANCIENT DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.

## FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE

## THE FREEMAN'S PRIVILEGE.

## PART I.

The military system of the Anglo-Saxons is based upon universal service, under which is to be understood the duty of every freeman to respond, in person to the summons to arms, to equip himself at his own expense, and to support himself at his own charge during the campaign."

## I.—UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION TO SERVE.

With the words quoted at the head of this article Gneist, the German historian of the English Constitution, begins his account of the early military system of our ancestors. He is, of course, merely stating a matter of common knowledge to all students of Teutonic institutions. What he says of the Anglo-Saxons is equally true of the Franks, the Lombards, the Visigoths, and other kindred peoples. But it is a matter of such fundamental importance that I will venture, even at the risk of tedious repetition, to give three confirmatory quotations from English authorities.

Grose, in his "Military Antiquities," says: "By the Saxon laws every freeman of an age capable of bearing arms, and not incapacitated by any bodily infirmity, was in case of a foreign invasion, internal rebellion, or other emergency obliged to join the army."

Freeman, in his "Norman Conquest," speaks of— "the right and duty of every free Englishman to be ready for the defence of the Commonwealth with arms befitting his own degree in the Commonwealth."

Finally, Stubbs, in his "Constitutional History," clearly states the case in the words: "The host was originally the people in arms, the whole free population, whether landowners or dependents, their sons, servants, and tenants. Military service was a personal obligation. The obligation of freedom," and again: "Every man who was in the King's peace was liable to be summoned to the host at the King's call."

There is no ambiguity or uncertainty about these pronouncements. The Old English "fyrd," or militia, was the nation in arms. The obligation to serve was a personal one. It had no relation to the possession of land; in fact it dated back to an age in which the folk was still migratory and without a fixed territory at all. It was incumbent upon all able-bodied males between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Failure to obey the summons was punished by a heavy fine known as "fyrdwite."

There is another point of prime significance. Universal service, as it is true, an obligation. But it was more; it was the mark of freedom. Not to be summoned marked a man as a slave, a serf, or an alien. The famous "Assize of Arms," ends with the words: "Et preceptum revocatur nullus recipere ad sacramentum armorum nisi liber homo." A summons was a right quite as much as a duty. The English were a brave and martial race, proud of their ancestral liberty. Not to be called to defend it when it was endangered, not to be allowed to carry arms to maintain the integrity of the fatherland, was a degradation which branded a man as unfree.

## II.—THE OLD ENGLISH MILITIA.

This primitive national militia was not, it must be admitted, a very efficient force. It lacked coherence and training; it was deficient both in arms and in discipline; it could not be kept together for long campaigns. The Kings, therefore, from the first supplemented it by means of a band of personal followers, a bodyguard of professional warriors, mounted, well and uniformly armed, and practised in the art of war. Nevertheless, the main defence of the country rested with the "fyrd." The Danish invasions put it to the severest test and revealed its military defects. It was one of the most notable achievements of Alfred to reorganise and reconstitute it. Thus reformed, with the support of an ever-growing body of King's thegns, it wrought great deeds in the days of Alfred, Edward, and Athelstan, and recovered for England security and peace. In the days of their weaker successors, however, all the forces that England could muster failed to keep out Swegen and Canute, and, above all, failed to hold the field at Hastings.

The Norman Conquest might have been expected to involve the extinction of the English militia. For feudalism as developed by William I. was strongest on its military side, and William's main force was the levy of his feudal tenants. But quite the contrary happened. The Norman Monarchs and their Angevin successors were, as a matter of fact, mortally afraid of their great feudal tenants, the barons and knights through whom the Conquest had been effected. Hence, as English Kings, they assiduously maintained and fostered Anglo-Saxon institutions, and particularly the "fyrd," which they used as a counterpoise to the feudal levy. They even called upon it for Continental service and took it across the Channel to defend their French provinces. Thus in 1073 it fought for William I. in Maine; in 1094 William II. summoned it to Hastings for an expedition into Normandy; in 1102 it aided Henry I. to suppress the formidable revolt of Robert of Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury; in 1138 it drove back the Scots at the Battle of the Standard; and in 1174 it defeated and captured William the Lion at Alnwick. So valuable, indeed, did it prove to be that Henry II. resolved to place it upon a permanent footing and clearly to define its position. With that view he issued in 1181 his "Assize of Arms."

## III.—MEDIEVAL REGULATIONS.

Into the details of the "Assize of Arms" it is unnecessary here to enter. Are they not written in every advanced text-book of English history? Three things, however, are to be noted. First, that the duty and privilege of military service are still bound up with freedom; no unfree man is to be admitted to the oath of arms. Secondly, that upon freemen the obligation is still universal: "all burgesses and the whole community of freemen (totum communitas liberorum hominum) are to provide themselves with doublets, iron skullcaps, and lance." Thirdly, that, closely as freedom had during the centuries, of feudalism become associated with tenancy of land, the national militia had not been involved in feudal meshes; the obligation of service remained still personal, not territorial.

In 1205, John, fearing an invasion of the Kingdom, called to arms all the militia sworn and equipped under the Assize, i.e., all the freemen of the realm. Short shrift was to be given to any who disobeyed the summons: "Jui vero ad summationem non venerit habebatur pro capitali inimico domini regis et regni." (He who does not come shall be regarded as a capital enemy of the King and Kingdom.) The penalty was to be the peculiarly appropriate one of reduction to perpetual servitude. The disobedient and disloyal subject would ipso facto divest himself of the distinguishing mark of his freedom.

Henry III. in 1223 and 1231 made similar levies. In 1252, in a notable writ for enforcing Watch and Ward and the Assize of Arms, he extended the obligation of service to villeins and lowered the age limit to fifteen. Edward I. reaffirmed these new departures in his well-known Statute of Winchester (1285), in which it is enacted that "every man have in his house harness for to keep the peace after the ancient assize, that is to say, every man between fifteen years of age and sixty years." Further, he enlarged the armory of the militia by including among his weapons the axe and the bow.

The long, aggressive wars of Edward I. in Wales and Scotland, and the still longer struggles of the Fourteenth Century in France, could not, of course, be waged by means of the national militia. Even the feudal levy was unsuited to their requirements. They were waged mainly by means of hired professional armies. Parliament—a new factor in the Constitution—took pains in these circumstances to limit by statute the liabilities of the old national forces. An Act of 1328 decreed that no one should be compelled to go beyond the bounds of his own country, except when necessity or a sudden irruption of foreign foes into the realm required it. Another Act, 1352, provided that the militia should not be compelled to go beyond the realm in any circumstances whatsoever without the consent of Parliament. Both these Acts were confirmed by Henry IV. in 1402. But the old obligation of universal service for home defence remained intact. It was, in fact, enforced by Edward IV. in 1464, when, on his own authority, he ordered the Sheriffs to proclaim that every man from sixteen to sixty be well and defensibly arrayed and ready to attend on his Highness upon any day's warning in resistance of his enemies and rebels and the defence of this his realm." This notable incident carries us to the end of the Middle Ages, and shows us the Old English principle in vigorous operation.

## PART II.

## IV.—TUDOR AND STUART DEVELOPMENTS.

The Wars of the Roses, so fatal to the feudal nobility, left the national militia the only organised force in the country. The Tudor period, it is true, saw the faint foreshadowing of a Regular Army in Henry VII.'s Yeomen of the Guard, and the nucleus of a Volunteer Force in the Honourable Artillery Company, established in London under Henry VIII. But these at the time had little military importance, and England remained dependent for her defence throughout the Fifteenth Century, that age of unprecedented prosperity and glory, upon her militia manhood. Hence the Tudor Monarchs paid great attention to the maintenance and equipment of the militia. The practice (which had grown up in the later Middle Ages) of limiting the normal call to arms to a certain quota of men from each county was revived. If the required numbers were not forthcoming compulsion was employed. Statutes were passed making discipline more rigid. Lords Lieutenant were instituted to take over the command, with added powers, from the Sheriffs. An important Mastering Statute (1567) was enacted, graduating afresh the universal liability to service, and making new provision for weapons and organisation. William Harrison, writing in 1587, said: "As for able men for service, thanked be God! we are not without good store; for by the musters taken 1574 our numbers amounted to 1,372,874, and yet were they not so narrowly taken but that a third part of this like multitude was left untrained and unlearned."

This from a population estimated at less than six million at the time! Such was the host on which England relied for safety in 1588, if by chance the galleons of Spain should elude the vigilance of Drake and should land Parma's hordes upon our shores. Well might the country feel at ease behind such a host and with such a virile race of men to second it.

The Stuarts did not take kindly to the English militia. It was too democratic, too free. James I. in the very first year of his reign, conferred upon its members the seductive but fatal gift of exemption from the burden of providing their own weapons. As he himself took care not to provide them too profusely, the force speedily lost both in efficiency and independence. The Civil War hopelessly divided it, as it did the nation, into hostile factions. The Royalist section was ultimately crushed, while the Parliamentary section was gradually absorbed into that first great standing army which this country ever knew, the New Model of 1645. For fifty years the people groaned under the dominance of this arbitrary, conscientious, and very expensive force.

Then, in 1680, came the Restoration and with it the disbanding of the New Model and the re-establishment of the militia.

The country went wild with joy at the recovery of its freedom. Charles II., however, was bent on securing for his own despotic purposes a standing army. Hence he obtained permission from Parliament to have a permanent body guard, and he gradually increased its numbers until he had some 6,000 troops regularly under his command. James II. increased them to 15,000, and by their means tried to overthrow the religion and the liberties of the nation. He was defeated and driven out; but his effort to establish a military despotism made the name of "standing army" stink in the nostrils of the nation. "It is indeed impossible," said one of the leading statesmen of the early Eighteenth Century, "that the liberties of the people can be preserved in any country where a numerous standing army is kept up." The national militia continued, as of old, to stand for freedom and self-government.

The voluntarily enlisted standing army was regarded as the engine and emblem of tyranny.

## V.—THE LAST TWO CENTURIES.

The Eighteenth Century saw a constant struggle on the part of constitutionalists to get rid of the standing army altogether. Army Acts were limited in their operation to a year at a time, and were passed under incessant protest. Grants to maintain the Army were similarly restricted. Every interval of peace witnessed the rapid reductions of the Regular forces. But the times were adverse. Wars were frequent, and on an ever-increasing scale of magnitude and duration. The standing army had to be maintained and, indeed, steadily enlarged.

But the militia for home defence was never allowed to become extinct, and it enjoyed an immense popularity. In 1757 it was carefully reorganised by statute. The number of men to be raised was settled, and each district was compelled to provide a certain proportion. The selection was to be made by ballot, to the complete exclusion of the voluntary principle. During the Napoleonic war, when invasion seemed imminent, the militia was several times called out and embodied. In 1806 the principle of universal obligation on which it was based was clearly stated by Castlereagh in the House of Commons. He spoke of the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to call upon the services of all his subjects in case of invasion.

At the moment when he spoke, however, the imminent fear of invasion had been removed—removed, indeed, for a century—by Nelson's crowning victory in Trafalgar. From that time forward the military forces of the Crown were required not so much for the defence of the United Kingdom itself as for the provision of garrisons for the vast Empire which had grown up during the Eighteenth Century. These imperial garrisons had necessarily to be drawn from professional troops voluntarily enlisted. Thus the militia declined. An attempt was made in 1802 to revive it, and again the underlying principle of compulsion was explicitly recognised. The Militia Act of that year contains the provision: "In case it appears to H.M. that the number of men required . . . cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment . . . in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, it shall be lawful for H.M. to order and direct that this number of men so required shall be raised by ballot as herein provided."

The effort at revival was unfortunately vain, and when in 1859 international trouble again seemed to be brewing, instead of appealing once more to the imperial defence of the country, the Government weakly and with most deplorable result allowed the formation of a new body, the volunteers—a body whose patriotism was noble, whose intentions were admirable, but whose inefficiency to come and remained a byword. The militia continued ignominiously, mainly as a curiosity for the Regular Army.

Finally, in 1908, Mr. (now Lord) Haldane absorbed both volunteers and militia into the new Territorial and Reserve Forces, the militia becoming a Special Reserve. It is much to be regretted that the Act of 1908 did not expressly reaffirm the continued validity of the compulsory principle of service which from the earliest times has been the basis of the militia. But, though it did not expressly reaffirm it, it left it absolutely unimpaired and intact. Said Mr. Haldane himself in the House of Commons on April 13th, 1910: "The Militia Ballot Acts and the Acts relating to the local militia are still unrevoked, and could be enforced if need arise."

Such is the condition of things at the present time. The principle of compulsory military service, obligatory upon every able-bodied male between the ages of sixteen and sixty, is still the fundamental principle of the English Law, both Common Law and Statute Law. It has been obscured by the pernicious voluntary principle, which, in the much-abused name of Liberty, has shifted a universal duty upon the shoulders of the patriotic few. But it has never been revoked or repudiated.

It is not National Service, but the Voluntary System, that is an English and unhistoric. The Territorial Force dates from 1903; the Volunteers from 1859; but Regular Army itself only from the oldest of them for a millennium before of England was the Nation in Arms. When will it be so again? (By Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw in Morning Post.)

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 9th Oct.—

12.30 p.m.—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve Band at Botanical Gardens.

Monday, 11th Oct.—

Bank Holiday.

Thursday, 14th Oct.—

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

CHANGHONG, British str., 1,207, Morse, 1st October—Swatow 30th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHONGHONG, Japanese str., 1,159, Yamana, 28th September—Mojji 24th September, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
CHUN SANG, British str., 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 1st October—Java 21st Sept., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
DAGFIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. F. Salvesen, 1st October—Nansa Bay 20th September, Salt—Thoresen & Co.  
HANOL, French str., 729, Morvan, October 4th—Haiphong October 1st, General—A. R. Murty.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, J. S. Thomson, 6th October—Fochow 3rd October, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., K. Murakami, 6th October—Tamsui 4th October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
HAIKONG, Chinese str., W. Monro, 5th October—Tientsin 28th September, General—Order.

KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 3,829, Kurozumi, 6th October—Singapore 30th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leach, 8th October—Manila 4th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,031, Kobayashi, 6th October—Yokohama 21st September, General and Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

MAZURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, Suda, 1st October—Wakamatsu 25th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NANSANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 6th October—Singapore 30th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

QUANTA, British str., 4,000, C. Horku, 6th October—Bangkok 26th September, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SHIMON, British str., 1,320, Wm. Sangster, October 4th—Saigon September 29th Rice—Order.

SHINYO MARU, Japanese str., 6,362, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 5th October—San Francisco 4th September, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,466, Hawassa, 1st October—Manila 28th September, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,828, Y. Fujita, 27th September—Milke 22nd September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELEMACUS, British str., 1,350, Arthur Fraser, October 3rd—Saigon September 26th, General and Rice—Order.

TJIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, E. H. Kros, 5th October—Bali Papan 27th September, General and Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOYONGHO, British str., 1,313, F. J. Prynn, 6th October—Saigon 2nd October, General—Order.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,988, G. Kamakura, October 4th—Wakamatsu September 28th, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAKASU MARU, Japanese str., 3,369, Igano, 6th October—Mojji 1st October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WAHING, British str., 1,171, M. Picknell, 29th September—Bangkok 23rd September, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 10th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 20th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY via MALTA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 22nd Oct.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and BOMBAY via NOVARA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 5th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

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Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 10th Oct., 10 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and KAIPOHONG	"KAIPOHONG"	On 10th Oct., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 12th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 13th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Oct., 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

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(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 6th October, 1915.

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S.S. "DUNERA," 5389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th October.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 25th September, 1915.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	8th Oct.	On 17th Oct., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	29th Oct.	On 2nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.
DAIREN MARU	8,000—15 knots	MON., 1st Nov.
* PERSIA	9,000—17 knots	WED., 3rd Nov.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.

\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	\$71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) \$120.
" " " NEW YORK	\$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	\$45. " " " \$68.

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VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDANEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wed., 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

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King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	V. CIOTAT	On 8th Oct., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS	PAUL LECAT	On 16th Oct., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS. Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong. Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta. State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months. Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915. TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150. For further particulars apply to

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THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T Hamada	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"		TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"UME MARU"		TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at 7 A.M.
FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"KAIJO MARU"	Murakami	SUNDAY, 10th Oct., at No. n.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kibayashi	WED., 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.		
"DAIGI MARU"	T. Konishi	SUNDAY, 10th Oct., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreman Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office). For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

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MANAGER,  
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	\$ KITANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID			
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
	\$ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Ikeda	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujita	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Oct.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ WAKASA MARU Capt. Itano	12,500	FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ KATORI MARU Capt. E. Kori	21,000	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomimaga	13,500	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ KAWACHI MARU Capt. Kurozumi	12,500	FRIDAY, 8th Oct.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st Single	Yen 550.
" "	2nd Single	" 400.	" "	2nd Single	" 380.
" "	Return	" 800.	" "	Return	" 700.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	\$80.13.0			
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	1st Single	\$80.3.0			
To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single	\$41.		
1st Return	\$72.	1st Return	\$73.18.		
To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return	\$135.		
2nd " "	\$90.	2nd " "	\$83.		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 222 and 1941.

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer	Leaves to	Leaves SHANGHAI	Leaves HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	from MARSEILLES to LONDON	YES	NO
Sept. 26	NORE	about Oct. 3	about Oct. 7	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
Oct. 9	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	KHYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 23	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 6	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 3	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 4	NANIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 18	MALTA	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	NORE	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1, 1916	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOJA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—		LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation	Single	\$74.
"B" " " " "	Single	\$68.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	Single	\$52.
"B" " " " "	Single	\$48.
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation	Single	\$70.
"B" " " " "	Single	\$64.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	Single	\$50.
"B" " " " "	Single	\$46.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

## LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave Y.H.A.M.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due LONDON
NORE	about Oct. 7	about Oct. 14	about Oct. 14	about Oct. 14	about Nov. 9	about Nov. 19
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon \$87 Return, 2nd Saloon \$42 Single; \$63 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon \$64 Single, 2nd Saloon \$40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,  
SUPERINTENDENT



